

SUGGESTED QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURE**FOR JEWETT TEMPERATURE MONITORING EQUIPMENT**

Surveillance Modules and Temperature/Power Monitors should be tested for both low and high temperature activation, where applicable, on a regular basis. If additional wire is required to move the upper solution thermistor or mercurial sensor to the outside of the refrigerator or freezer, there is approximately 4' of wire stored in the compressor compartment (T100 Series only).

PROCEDURE:

Always check the low activation first.

1. LOW ALARM ACTIVATION - +1.5° C. WHERE APPLICABLE

- AS TO
NOT SHOCK
THE PROBE →
- Fill an 8 ounce glass half full of chilled water (+4° C.).
 - Crush ice 1/8" particles in a separate container.
 - Remove the sensor from the upper solution bottle, tape this sensor to the test thermometer (NBS Certified) then insert into the glass.
 - Slowly add crushed ice at the proper rate to provide a temperature drop of 0.5° C./minute (approximately 1 teaspoonful every 15 to 25 seconds).
 - Stir the test thermometer/monitor sensor constantly in a circular motion, keeping the ends in the lower liquid, not in the upper ice slurry.
 - Log the low alarm activation.

2. HIGH ALARM ACTIVATION - +5.5° C. OR -20° C.

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| +5.5° C. | Slowly add warm water to the ice slurry at the proper rate to provide a temperature rise of 0.5° C./minute. |
| -20° C. | Slowly add warm water to a container of pre-cooled antifreeze solution (-30° C.) at the proper rate to provide a temperature rise of 0.5° C./minute. |
- Constantly stir the test thermometer/monitor sensor as in step "e" above.
- Log high alarm activation.

- Check and log the reaction of the remote monitor during these test procedures if applicable.
- The rate of rise and fall of the solution bottle temperature used in testing is critical. Observe the 0.5° C./minute rate of change or testing errors will occur.
- This procedure can be used for other temperature settings. Those stated are the most popular for whole blood and blood plasma storage.